

# Converting Colors

HunterLab(60.2531, 79.7852,  
-50.1999)

Have a look what the booklet for  
HunterLab(60.2531, 79.7852,  
-50.1999) contains.

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# Color

**HunterLab(60.2881, 79.8040,  
-50.3988)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	FF5FFA
RGB	255, 95, 250
RGB Percent	100%, 37%, 98%
CMY	0.0000, 0.6274, 0.0196
CMYK	0.00, 0.63, 0.02, 0.00
HSL	302°, 100%, 69%
HSV	302°, 63%, 100%
XYZ	62.5876, 36.3466, 94.1593
YIQ	160.5100, 45.6050, 82.1250

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

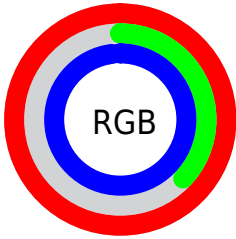
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>YB</sub>	255, 95, 250
Decimal	16736250
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	66.78, 78.17, -47.81
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	67, 91.631, 328.547
Yxy	36.3479, 0.3241, 0.1882
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294926330 (0xFFFF5FFA)
YUV	160.5100, 44.1186, 82.8677
Hunter-Lab	60.2881, 79.8040, -50.3988

# Details

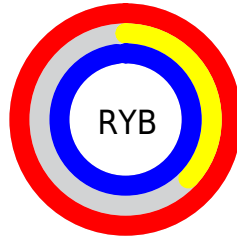
The HunterLab color **60.2881, 79.8040, -50.3988** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FF66FF**. The color can be described as light muted magenta. A complement of this color would be **86.5295, -63.1752, 43.9507**, and the grayscale version is **59.3124, -3.1648, 3.2226**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **72.0574, 49.8083, -32.5714**, and **39.8560, 75.1251, -49.1786** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **56.9484, 90.0670, -56.8131**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **64.6278, 67.5293, -42.5696**.

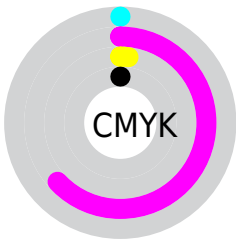
# Distribution



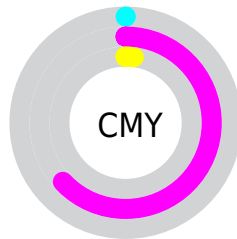
- Red (100%)
- Green (37%)
- Blue (98%)



- Red (100%)
- Yellow (37%)
- Blue (98%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (63%)
- Yellow (2%)
- Black (0%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (63%)
- Yellow (2%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 60.2881, 79.8040, -50.3988 changes by changing the brightness by 10 percent. The first figure shows a shift by +10% for each color and the second figure -10%.


Similar to the brightness gradients but the following saturation gradients show a change of the HunterLab color 60.2881, 79.8040, -50.3988 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.




 60.2881, 79.8040,  
-50.3988


 60.2881, 79.8040,  
-50.3988


181.7907, 97.9527,  
-56.1661

 49.7021, 77.3837,  
-49.7177

 83.4079, 84.4389,  
-51.8588

 39.8195, 74.9499,  
-49.1553


 95.8715, 86.6317,  
-52.5804

 30.6957, 72.5893,  
-48.8435


 108.9006, 88.7348,  
-53.2752

 22.4000, 70.5054,  
-49.0625

 122.4718, 90.7482,  
-53.9355

 15.0253, 69.2133,  
-50.4870

136.5641, 92.6738,  
-54.5567

 8.6668, 70.7630,  
-55.4520

151.1589, 94.5144,

0.0000, INF, -NF

-55.1362

0.0000, NaN, -NF

166.2395, 96.2730,  
-55.6728

■ 60.2881, 79.8040,  
-50.3988

■ 60.2881, 79.8040,  
-50.3988

■ 56.9484, 90.0670,  
-56.8131

■ 64.6278, 67.5293,  
-42.5696

■ 54.6484, 97.5605,  
-61.3272

■ 69.8732, 54.0589,  
-33.8587

■ 53.3501, 101.8574,  
-63.6851

■ 75.9151, 40.0446,  
-24.7014

■ 52.8936, 103.2813,  
-64.2648

■ 82.6436, 25.9337,  
-15.4026

■ 89.9596, 11.9901,  
-6.1476

97.7779, -1.6542,  
2.9654

100.0000, -5.3358,  
5.4332

# Harmonies

## Analogous

The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



60.2892, 39.2459, -106.6761



60.2881, 79.8040, -50.3988



60.2892, 97.5048, 1.3499

# Triad

The Triadic color harmony groups three colors that are evenly spaced from another and form a triangle on the color wheel.



60.2892, 79.8007, -50.3970



60.2892, -1.2090, 40.4132



60.2892, -57.9988, -44.6528

# Complementary

The Complementary color scheme is a pair of colors which are on the opposite of each other on the color wheel.



60.2881, 79.8040, -50.3988



86.5295, -63.1752, 43.9507

# Split Complementary

Split-complementary colors differ from the complementary color scheme. The scheme consists of three colors, the original color and two neighbors of the complement color.



60.2892, -63.5018, 5.1517



60.2881, 79.8040, -50.3988



60.2892, -36.4442, 38.9751

# Square

The Square scheme is like the rectangle color scheme, but the four colors are evenly spaced on the color wheel.



60.2892, 79.8007, -50.3970



60.2892, 43.6522, 38.5999



60.2892, -56.7904, 30.7558



60.2892, -39.0737, -102.0753



# Rectangle

The Rectangle color scheme consists of four colors that form a rectangle on the color wheel.



60.2881, 79.8040, -50.3988



60.2892, 91.1490, 22.5873



60.2892, -56.7904, 30.7558



60.2892, -61.2144, -25.7615

# Sweetspot

The Sweet Spot groups the original color and five complimentary colors.



60.2892, 79.8007, -50.3970



85.3175, 20.6867, -11.9272



42.4079, 40.0417, -105.4374



38.5229, 11.4249, -6.7466

0.0000, NaN, NaN



46.2646, -2.4686, 2.5136



# Same Dimension

The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



60.2892, 79.8007, -50.3970



56.3380, 92.0242, -58.0129



56.9537, 65.8493, -4.5603



42.7668, 3.4865, -1.4706



38.2403, 74.6775, -46.5289



11.9448, 23.3452, -14.6801



# Inverse Universe

The Inverse Universe completely reimagines the original color for something new.



60.2892, 79.8007, -50.3970



56.3380, 92.0242, -58.0129



87.8376, -55.1908, 24.8455



42.7668, 3.4865, -1.4706



38.2403, 74.6775, -46.5289



11.9448, 23.3452, -14.6801



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 60.2881, 79.8040, -50.3988 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

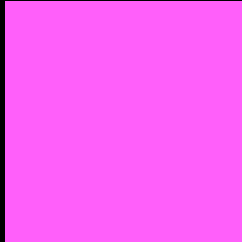
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 60.2881, 79.8040, -50.3988 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

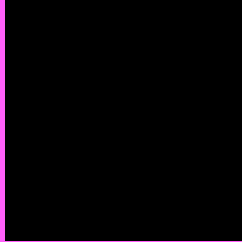
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

## HunterLab 60.2881, 79.8040, -50.3988 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 60.2881, 79.8040, -50.3988.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 60.2881, 79.8040, -50.3988.

-50.3988.

# Color Blindness Simulation

Color vision deficiency is a very complex topic, and I could not describe the different causes any better than Wikipedia does, so if you want to learn more, you should check out their [article about color blindness](#).

## Dichromacy



### Original Color

60.2881, 79.8040, -50.3988

### Protanopia

60.5983, 9.0628, -55.0661

### Deuteranopia

60.3884, 5.2563, -42.8730



## Tritanopia

60.1014, 39.9136, 14.3855

# Trichromacy



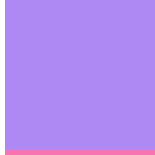
## Original Color

60.2881, 79.8040, -50.3988



## Protanomaly

57.8540, 33.1136, -59.0061



## Deuteranomaly

57.8587, 30.7972, -50.7001



## Tritanomaly

59.5645, 53.5083, -4.2853

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

60.2881, 79.8040, -50.3988



## Achromatopsia

59.6993, -3.1854, 3.2436



## Achromatomaly

57.7440, 25.9265, -15.7674

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 60.2881, 79.8040, -50.3988 is called "color". The color property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

This example shows how text in the color `rgb(255, 95, 250)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(255, 95, 250)  
}
```

If you want to add a text shadow in that color use the text-shadow property, you can generate a text shadow directly with our [CSS Text Shadow Generator](#).

Here you see how black text with a 4 pixel rgb(255, 95, 250) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(255, 95, 250) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 60.2881, 79.8040, -50.3988 is called "border". The border property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

This example shows the color as border, it can be applied via the CSS property "border" or "border-color".

```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(255, 95, 250) }
```



If only the border color should be changed use the property border-color.

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(255, 95, 250) }
```

If you want to add a box shadow in that color use:

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(255, 95, 250) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(255, 95, 250); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 95, 250);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 95,  
250) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 60.2881, 79.8040, -50.3988 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(255, 95, 250) }
```

If only the background color should be changed can be used:

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(255, 95,  
250) }
```

This example shows the color as background, it is applied via the CSS property "background".

To optimize and compress your CSS code, you can use our [online CSS compressor and optimizer](#) based on csstidy. If you want to create a linear or radial gradient as background or border, check our [CSS Gradient Generator](#).

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